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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts wil in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Campaiga Against Tammany. The arrangements made for public meetings in the interest of the movement against Tammany show that in its closing days this campaign is to be pushed with a vigor never before equalled' in our municipal contests. The campaign of 1897 was spirited, but it did not come up to the methodical earnestness with which the assault on Tammany will be made this year, from this time forth until the eve of the election.

Mr. Low will be tireless in fulfilling a nightly round of engagements to address the citizens in every borough of the great city. Fortunately he is a man of remarkable physical vigor, besides being a skilful and a persuasive public speaker. Moreover, he has nothing to apologize for, nothing to conceal, no inconsistency of principle to squirm out of, and his object of attack is clear and plain to everybody. This is a great advantage for him and the movement he represents. It makes his task easy. can talk out; he can hit squarely, while his opponent's hands and tongue are tied. He is not obliged to exhaust his intellectual dexterity in the contrivance of casuistical devices to reconcile the irreconcilable. He is not afraid to say his soul is his own. He is not driven to the ludlerous necessity of telling the people that the Constitution is in the way of his speaking his mind.

Judge JEBOME, too, is a powerful campaigner. He may be called the star campaigner of this contest. He is brave, hits out squarely from the shoulder and his personality is vigorous and engaging. His political force is the great discovery of this campaign. It never has been exceeded in the history of political contests in New York. He, too, will be on the stump nightly and several times every night. The people like his direct common sense, his manly detestation of humbug and his fierce hatred of dishonor and corruption. He talks as if he means what he says and every word of it, and he does not mince his words. That is the way to attack Tammany-the way to win even its respect, a respect which it does not give to its own apologetic candidate for Mayor.

Joined with these two prime orators of the campaign are many other vigorous speakers who will be heard in every part of this great city before the election comes. The campaign they are to conduct is described as a "whirlwind campaign," and the term is not inapplicable. Go to the meetings which will be held by scores nightly and your blood will be stirred. You will lose a great opportunity for exhilaration if you stay

How seems the outlook? The most encouraging indication is the uncer tainty which prevails among politicians. The horses have got away from them. and they can't tell where the team will fetch up. Public opinion, public determination cannot be controlled by the usual agents and agencies. The professional politicians are not driving in this campaign. The people have taken the reins in their own hands.

Does that mean a victory for Tammany?

Will Johanne sburg Resume Its Output

By a telegram from Johannesburg we

learn that arrangements have been made with the Portuguese for a supply of native labor, and that other steps have been taken toward a general reopening of the Rand mines. From 1887, when returns of the gold-mining industry at this place were first published, up to the end of August, 1901, the Band's contribution to the world's production of gold was 22,811,125 ounces. If we assume that the ounce of gold is worth on an average \$17.50, we find that an amount of the yellow metal worth nearly \$400,000,000 has been put in circulation by the Johannesburg mines. It should be noted that, owing to improvements in the processes of extraction and reduction, the Rand ores can be treated profitably when they yield only 13 pennyweights of gold to the ton. This was the case, even under the Transvaal regime, when dynamite was a monopoly, when the charges of the Netherlands Railway Company were exorbitant, and when the illicit liquor traffic caused a serious deterioration in the quality of native labor. Hereafter, when the burdens shall have been materially lessened. a lower grade of ore should be capable of lucrative treatment. In one respect, indeed, the industry will benefit, temporarily at least, from the partial in- a private citizen by the stockholders terruption of work owing to the seizure of the company in which they have of the Rand mines by the Transvaal grown rich together. Time was, and Government in October, 1809; for while formerly the Kaffir workman received of distinguished men frequently menfrom \$15 to \$20 per month, his services are now obtainable for \$6. How much | been esteemed so highly by his fellow this means will be obvious when we townsmen, his political organization, recall that before the war, no fewer his lodge or his congregation that on a than 97,000 natives were employed in certain occasion a gold-headed cane connection with the mines and reduction works at Johannesburg.

a like permission had been granted to tion of an up-State county death had six others, but at that time only 465 closed. The local paper concluded stemps in August. 1836, when each significant sentence: "During his long stemp crushed on an average four and life three gold-headed canes suitably a half fone of ore a day. During the inscribed had been presented to him

mer mine was 40,285 ounces; that of the Bonanza, 49,573 ounces; that of the Ferreira, 75,480 ounces; and that of the Robinson, 122,031 ounces. Up to and including 1898, the Robinson had paid 16 dividends amounting in the aggregate to 106 per cent. of the capital stock; the Bonanza, 100 dividends aggregating 255 per cent.; the Wemmer, 150 dividends, aggregating 607 per cent.; and the Ferreira, 300 dividends having a total value of 2.015 per cent. The reason for the delay in opening other mines has been the insufficiency of labor, and the consequent inability to continue development work, and thus to prevent the ore reserves from being depleted. If it be true that means have been found to make good this deficiency, we should soon witness a

general resumption of mining and mill-

ing operations on the Rand, which re-

sumption will have a petent effect on

the amount of gold in circulation. How long is Johannesburg likely to figure among the great gold purveyors of the world? With regard to this point cautious estimates have been made by competent authorities. Before hostilities broke out, and when the burdens borne by the mining industry were so grievous that very careful picking of the ore had to be resorted to, it was computed that, crushing with the present number of stamps, the Crown Reef should have a further existence of about eighty years; the Ferreira, of nine years; the Bonanza, of ten years; and thel Crown Deep, of seventeen years. Still assuming that the present number of stamps employed in each case would not be exceeded, the experts assigned to the Wemmer a further life of seven years: to the Geldenhuis Estate, seven and a half years; to the Jubilee, eight years: to the Henry Nourse, twelve years; to the City and Suburban, twelve: to the Heriot, fourteen; to the Robinson, sixteen: and to the Durban Roodepoort, twenty. It must not be inferred that the whole of the Witwatersrand will be exhausted at the end of the period last named. On the contrary, there are some mines on the reef that will be producing forty or fifty years hence. It is calculated, for instance, that the Witwatersrand Company (Knight's) has before it an existence of at least sixty years, and that quite seventy years must elapse before the Modderfontein property is exhausted. The Wolhuter and members of the East Rand group should last for about thirty-six to forty years, while the New Crossus should satisfy the demands of two hundred stamps for some twenty-two years. Then, again, the recent borings on the

descend, whereby the practical mining area should be greatly augmented. We have thus far said nothing about the outside districts of the Transvaal-Klerksdorp, Potchefstroom, Lydenburg, De Kaap and the Murchison rangebut there is no doubt that many or all of these gold-bearing tracts will be taken in hand as soon as tranquillity shall be restored in South Africa.

Turffontein farm indicate that in that

quarter the reefs are flattening as they

SHEPARD offers another sort of desperate excuse for the state of the New becility of legislation at Albany which conferred upon the Governor the power, and therefore the duty, of regulating New York city's Commissioner of Police.

Mr. SHEPARD may raise an issue over this question between himself and Governor ODELL, but he can't disturb the issue between himself and SETH LOW. The fight here is between Low and SHEPARD, in which Low announces that he will deal with the Police Department with a free hand, and SHEPARD, for reasons unnecessary to describe, refuses to say anything on the subject.

It is Low against SHEPARD from first to last, and Low is the man who should

Whom Will the Quitter Quit?

"I know that you came to me because you believed that I was not a quitter.' said Mr. SHEPARD last week to the politicians who had nominated him, in Tammany Hall assembled.

Mr. SHEPARD has quit anti-Tammanyism. He has quit denouncing Tammany as the "foulest blot on our municipal history" and the "most insolent and audacious" enemy of New York, and is patting it with soft words of friendship and sympathy. If he isn't a quitter it will be hard to find one. But whom will he quit, if elected?

Will he quit the helpless innocents, like GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY-we call them innocents for brevity-who are harping even now upon his enmity to RICHARD CROKER, or will be quit the powerful politicians, of whom CROKER is the head, who have made Mr. SHEPARD their candidate?

When the time comes for SHEPARD to quit again, as quit he must, it is safe to say that the Tammany insiders won't suffer.

Let us pause to contemplate one of the interesting events of yesterday that is reported elsewhere in the columns of THE SUN this morning. We refer to the presentation of a private car to not so long ago, when the obituaries tioned the fact that the deceased had "suitably inscribed" had been preseuted to him. There was something After the occupation of Johannesburg about a gold-headed cane, possibly it's by the British troops, all mining on useless extravagance, that appealed the Rand was suspended until the early strongly to the emotions. We recall a part of May in the present year, when good old country physician whose three of the mines were allowed to re- arduous duties connected with the insume operations. By the end of August | crease or the decrease of the populastamps were at work, as against 5,970 a recitation of his many virtues with this

first half of 1899 the output of the Wem- No man had lived in vain in a country community who could leave such a legacy to his heirs.

The crayon portrait was another concrete tribute of respect that found favor in the horsehair furniture period of our development and it is still popular in some political circles. Coming down to a later date we find friendly bands assembling to give to some good fellow a loving cup, or a silver service or a diamond-studded watch. But with the presentation of the finest railroad car ever constructed in this country the imagination halts.

It is another illustration of the general prevailing fitness of things that the gentleman who has received it will not find it a white elephant on his hands thanks to the generous dividends which prompted the gift. He may hook this beautiful carriage to the tail end of a train and be whisked all over the United States if he chooses, surrounded by the comforts of his own home. Those who have indulged in this form of amusement agree that its pleasures are more substantial than those of the average man who hitches his wagon to a star and deadheads it on the rails. As an illustration of the fact that this is a day of prosperity and of big things this car presentation is significant. But such big things suggest something bigger. While we warmly congratulate Mr. ADOLPH BUSCH, the new car-owner, with the hope that he may ride a million miles in the "Adolphus," we confess to some impatience for the appearance of the man to whom his grateful beneficiaries in finance shall give an entire railroad, or again to quote one of our humorous contemporaries, a whole

The Eim Street Line.

We observe that considerable commotion is being raised by some of our contemporaries over what they are pleased to call the "Elm street grab of the Metropolitan Street Railway." The basis for the disturbance appears to be the fact that the Municipal Aseembly has referred to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for that board's appropriate action, the preliminary application of the Elm Street Connecting Railway Company, which is understood to be controlled by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, for the right to construct and operate a double-track trolley road in Elm street.

The attack which has been made upon the action of the Municipal Assembly seems to us to be without cause. It is very clear that the transportation necessities of our city, and, in a general way, the comfort and convenience of our citizens, require that some such trolley road as is now proposed shall be constructed through Elm street. It is equally indisputable that the company which can build and operate the proposed line so that the public interest will be heat subserved in the Metropolitan company. There is simply no other corporation capable of rendering the public service that is here desired.

Such being the case, the franchise ought to be granted, the chief care of the municipal authorities in the matter being simply that the city shall receive adequate compensation for the privilege it confers. Such compensation ought not to be large in the first instance, because the work of constructing the new road will be very costly to those who undertake it. The new railway will be built over an underground railway system, and it will be a difficult job. The fair method of compensation to the city therefore would seem to be some sliding scale of payment.

A contract providing that the city should receive a small percentage of the gross earnings of the new railway above \$1,000 and a much larger percentage if these gross earnings should increase beyond certain specified sums would seem to be based on equity and common sense.

The report of the Judge Advocate General of the Army for the year ending June 30 last indicates a busy twelvementh for his department, though the number of trials in the army was less by nearly 11 per cent. than in the preceding year. There were 6,065 military trials, 600 fewer than in 1899-1900; of these, 16 were trials of commissioned officers, and 6.049 enlisted men: 4,806 of the latter were Regulars, 1,167 Volunteers. Ten of the officers were convicted; 2,238 men were sentenced to dishonorable discharge; 4 men were sentenced to death for murder, 2 for desertion. Only one man was hanged, however, while the other three murderers had their sentences changed to imprisonment for life. The two deserters were let off by the President with terms of five and seven years' imprisonment.

In the Philippines military commissions sat on many occasions to try Filipino prisoners numbering 980; 729 were convicted, and 202 acquitted. Death sentences were imposed in 242 cases, and executed in 101; in most of the remaining cases, the sentences were commuted to imprisonment for from fifteen years to life. Murder led to most of these trials, while violation of the laws of war was the accusation in many other instances. The report is favorable, on the whole, as indicating a very good state of discipline in the army despite the conditions of war under which half of its strength was serving during the last

Unless some Cardinal dies between this time and the assembling of the Consistory usually held by the Pope about Christmas time, there will be only four red hats to be bestowed by his Holiness then. The Sacred College, when filled, consists of seventy Cardinals, corresponding to the seventy disciples, divided among the three orders thus; six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal priests, and fourteen Cardinal deacons. Seldom is the College filled, and when once its ranks are completed, they do not remain so long. For most of their Eminences are old men when they receive the red bat, and do not long retain it Not before, since the election of LEO XIII., has the College had so many members as now. In 1802 it had but fifty members; in 1882 and again in 1889, it had sixty-five Cardinals. In his reign of nearly twentyfour years Luo XIII has created at least 139 Cardinals, of whom nearly eighty have died. Only three of those who took part in his election still survive. It is said that the American candidates for the Cardinalitial dignity have poor chances, as the Pope does not want more than one Cardinal in the United States, fearing if there were two

THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO. Further Discussion Called Out by

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SE not making a mountain of a mole hill, much ado about nothing, for the dignified way in which THE SUN has handled the incident of the President

it would be strange indeed. Well-bred gentle-men, North or South, flud nothing to condemn and much to commend in the President hav-ing the doctor put feet under Presidential mahogany; find the President has but con-summated in deed what many Republicans have long proclaimed in words; find his heart and hand true vouchers for himself and the premises of his party—Roosevelt is in all things noblesse oblige. The President resigns no private rights in assuming office. If this duty was a pleasure to him there is no reason for any one to be

to him there is no reason for any one to be displeased; there are no sumptuary laws in this country. The act was not intended as a law or precedent, nor has the South so considered it because a few old wires have had the hysterics. The South would find no impropriety in the President inviting the doctor again and anon, if in nothing else than to show contempt for all such, North or South, although this would be honoring them with an attention in act which he has probably not bestowed in thought.

Dr. Washington has all kinds of good common sense. The South is proud of him. Thousands of poor white boys may well sigh for so good an instructor and envy his negropupils the opportunities which he has with difficulty so nobly brought them. The doctor will be a bright, a historic monument, when his "nigger" detractors are fertilizer.

Good gantlemen and true will let this matter drop, for the sake of the women. Some of the talk from it is disgusting; has only too plainly shown that one fool can make a thousand wise men can make one fool wise. This excess of emotion shows that, with all our progress, we are psychically, in some respects, a primitive control.

wise men can make one fool wise. This excess of emotion shows that, with all our progress, we are payohically, in some respects, a primitive people. A large part of the South is lamentably so on the negro question. Will is older than intellect, and emotion and instinct older than either. One touch and many Southern people lose all reason in all matters relating to the negro; become emotional, instinctive merely. It was once so with most people, but business requires plain horse sense; consequently theatrical foolishness has been dropped. Bismarck and Von Moltke, some years since, everlastingly proved that Latin emotion was not in it at all with plain Dutch horse sense.

Your Southern contributor of Monday was grotesquely serious and gratuitously explanative in his talk about "social equality and amaignmation." The latter comes from a shameful abuse of the blacks, wherein the Southern States, all States, should administratively purify themselves, and not let the two races be poliuted by white male libertines. The women and men of the South have not one particle of fear of "social equality or amaignmation." Such mention is gratuitous, unnecessary, invidious, for all true whites and blacks dread it too much. This same contributor was pitifully narrow in putting the onus and odium upon the poor ignorant negresses, instead of upon the more responsible, sinning white men. Amaigamation through white men is the blackest apot upon the wite race.

mation through white men is the blackest spot upon the white race.

The South has always been seriously misunderstood and more seriously misrepresented, through ignorance of caste and its influence of conduct. The bloody Sepoy mutiny from citing greased cartificates was a phase of caste instinct that led the British to investigate the problems of Indian caste. We have studied the lowland population of India, says Sir William Hunter, as no people ever studied or understood another race. Their history, habits, requirements, their very weaknesses and prejudices another their very weaknesses and prejudices at known, and furnish a basis for those political inductions, which under the titles of administrative foresight and timely reform meet popular movements half way. The East India Company grudged neither honors not solid rewards to any meritorious effort to the statement of the control of the statement of the stat India Company grudged neither honors nor solid rewards to any meritorious effort to flustrate these peoples. The practical result now appears. English administrators understand—they know with remarkable precision—how a measure will be received by the higher or purely Aryan ranks of the community Political calculations are impossible without a knowledge of a people, but the evil does not stop here. In the void left by ignorance, prejudice takes up its seat, and the calamity is not merely that a people are not understood, but that they are seriously misrepresented—as the South has been. No pains would be wasted in finding the origin and growth of every moral resiraint, of every instinct which centrols and shapes our actions and conduct at the present moment.

Boston, Oct 22. Involution.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir query of "Jeg's" letter in this morning's SUN suggests the fact, generally lost sight of, that right perversity, very few indeed as com pared with the large number who, lacking initial good sense and force of character, accept their life's direction from what other

accept their life's direction from what other folks do socially.

Were we receiving negroes among us on an entirely equal footing the prime barrier would be thrown down and inexperienced individuals left more and more to decide for themselves. Racial printe, racial aversion or racial difference then would not be a sufficient safeguard; sheer impulse would be quite free to operate far more than now and the undesirable history of the Latins, referred to by our Southerner, pretty sure to repeat to by our Southerner, pretty sure to repitself. AN OLD KENTUCKIAN

NEW YORK, Oct 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: President Roosevelt's courtesy in entertaining Mr. Booker T. Washington at the White House has raised a storm of protest among Southerners, but I think that the letter fro published in to-day's paper, caps the climax, in its injustice and illiberality. I am a colored woman, born in New York,

as was my father and grandfather before me, and my blood boiled when I read "Jeg's" statement of the "astounding immorality among colored women." and of the effort of the danger of association with them.

Who made such association 'dangerous,' sons and husbands, that in slavery times went into negro cabins and spolled negro women, young and old? Who but the men who passed laws that made a black man's marriage an impossibility, and when these same negro men and women went to so-called preachers of their own color for a semblance, at least, of a marriage tie laughed and jeered at a "darky wedding" and kept on prostituting these women just the same? If "Jeg" could only realize the "hatred and all uncharitableness" that exist in every colored woman's breast for any and every Southern white man he would hesitate before he talked so long and so loud about the "impossibility of social equality." He need not fret himself on that score. Colored women are as bitterly opposed as he to so-called "social equality," at least with Southern white people. Let him show us how much people. sons and husbands, that in slavery times

"Angle-Saxen purity" he finds among those people "Jeg" remember that he cannot inculeate a wholesale system of immorality into a race of people, and then after many generations turn in simulated horror to exciaim at its effects. We have just as many pure and good women, North and South. In our race, as you have in yours. Mr "Jeg." and we din into the ears of our daughters that a Southern white man is the last being on earth that a colored woman can associate with if she wishes to retain inviolate her honor and purity.

AN INDIGNANT COLORED WOMAN.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 21

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: The

To the Editor of The Sux-Sir: The letter from a Southerner signed "Jeg" on the race question leads me to say that the negro of the South does not ask for "social equality," all he asks is to be let alone, and to be protected from the low-grade whites who hate to see him succeed in the accumulation of property.

Many negroes in the South are satisfied to marry none but their own people, and think themselves as good as the common herd of poor white Southerners, if not better.

New York, Oct. 21.

Justitia.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; "Jeg." in to-day's SUX, presumes to speak for "the Southerner on the race question." But he speaks wide of the mark Nine-seventeenths, more than one-half of the so-called negroes of the country, are

of the so-called negroes of the country, are not of full blood. They are the offspring of the most indimate social relations with the whites, and mostly, of course, with the southern whites.

The time has come for a plain treatment of this matter. Where is the blame, and where, in God's name, the reproach? Not in truth, with the negro. NEW YORK, Oct. 21

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUNnegro of the North as well as of the South neither courts nor desires social equality with his Southern "superiors." But he does secure an equality of manhood right: Socially, the redored people of the South, Princes of the Church there would be fric-tion and antagonism between them that would be harmful to Catholicism here

tinuity of the Auglo-Saxon civilization ne sitated the many questionable which they have had recourse to in their laudable efforts to separate the sheep from the goats, though there are yet many speck

Saxon, nor simon-pure negro. V then, are the mulattoes? "Jeg's" sincerity is commendable. to the "intimate intercourse" he speaks of the Rev. Quincy Ewing, in a sermon printer

It is a law of nature that the strong

It is a law of nature that the stronger always subjugate the weaker races. In the South, the Anglo-Saxon race, by reason of its intelligence, wealth, culture and refinement, is the stronger race, and, whenever it suited and yet suits the caprice or purposes of the stronger, why, "the utter lack of morality of the women of that joolored race," results, and the stronger race is morally responsible.

Furthermore, the Anglo-Saxon ladies and gentlemen of the South who hold to the traditions of their fathers are not a whit worried by the phantasy of "social equality" of the races. The worry is in a lower social sphere. President Roosevelt is the son of a Southern aristocratic lady. He is at home in any phase of life. It does not lessen his worth and our praise for him, either, when he makes the cowboys on the Western plains the Rough Riders in the Cuban campaign; and he did not disturb himself about questions of "social equality" in his attitude toward negro sol liers of the Ninth and Tgath Cavairy.

The whole spirit and tenor of "Jeg's" com-

toward negro soldiers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry.

The whole spirit and tenor of "Jeg's" communication seems to me to be a dagger thrust at our beloved President over the shoulders of the negro. In other words, "Jeg," in hitting at the negro guest of the President throws an invective at the President, whose guest Mr. Washington was, in the endeavor to belittle, not the negro race, not the morality of a race, nor the common customs and traditions of a people, but the President of the United States, who is the grandest type of American manhood that has ever trod the soil of the Western Hemisphere.

The Rev James Boddy, They, N. Y., Oct. 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Si report that when Dr. Richard McIlwaire, President of Hampden-Sidney College, was interviewed regarding President Roosevelt's dining Prof. Booker T. Washington, his reply was: "If he [meaning the President] prefers niggers nothing I can say would help him I'm a white man you know." Permit me to say in response to the remark of the learned gentleman, that from all evidences he has misapplied the term "nigger" in referring to such a learned, educated, refined and cultured negro as Prof. Booker T. Washington.

refined and cultured negro that the President Purthermore, let me say that the President or any other official has a perfect and just right to entertain whomsoever he sees fit at his private table in this the country of the brave and the land of the free Walter S. Barker.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In this f Tennessee has an open letter to President the prejudices of Southern people and their He tells the President that the people of the South, with all their sins, are a noble generous, honorable people. He says they are growing politically broader every day But from my point of view and I am of Southern blood he and all his ilk are growing politically narrow and short-sighted ever day, and they prove that they are by saying that they are not Booker T. Washington was born and reared

on Southern soil and is a man of whom the whole South should be proud Mr. Washington has the brains, intelligence, character refinement and polished manners, which make him worthy of the invitation extended to him to dine with the President of the United

Mr Moore and his colleagues who are doing so much kicking about a "nigger dining with the President are holding out the South to be the lowest, meanest, dirtiest the South to be the lowest, meanest, dirtiest spot in God's creation.

If the few narrow, short-sighted, fil-bred Southern white men who have always been diseased with negrophobia and always will be would go way down in some lonely valley and hang themselves, the good citizens of the South would receive more heart and the the South would receive more honor, and the south would be looked upon as a section of the Union not so mean, low and hateful as the Union not so mean, low and hateful these narrow-minded gentlemen try to m it appear Lawis O Summersers Red Bank, N. J. Oct. 22.

about the President's courtesy to Booker Washington. He forgets that four-fifths of him breakfasted, dined and supped with "a nigger" in his infancy, in much more intimate relation with his "ole manning" wet-nurse than that between President Roosevelt

nurse than that between President Roosevelt and Mr. Washington, it seems to be only a question of the dinner table. However, as Henry Watterson, or "Mar's Henry"—as he is familiarly addressed in Louisville—says in his paper, the entire proposition of the Southern papers is to keep the South solid by watching for mistakes made by the would-be conciliator, and to keep the fire burning which the people of the North have been trying to quench for thirty-six years.

have been trying to quench that fire except the infusion of Northern common sense, through the establishment of business enterprises from the North, with the discipline enjoined by their prosecution—and then not in one hundred years.

This is the opinion of a man born in the South and raised in the North.

H. T. NEW YORK, Oct. 22

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir "Jeg. n your paper of yesterday, repeats the asser tion that the colored women are almost with this condition of virtue, or lack of it, results from the change since the slaves were freed. I have heard this often in the South, and have as often put the question: "How do the men of the South know this with such certainty?" of the South know this with such certainty?

I had an intimate acquaintance with the South before the Civil War and I am quite the c

South before the Civil War and I am quite sure there were more mulations then than now Was this the result of the voluntary immoral life of the colored women?

Apropos of Booker Washington: I have never mentioned his name in the South with out a shade coming over the countenance of the person to whom I was speaking PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

ADAM.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. Mr.

native-born Southerner, an L. G. R. R. and and is, no doubt the radical Republican that he says he is. But where did he get his authority to run in that old saw about the Anglo-Saxon race on the President?

I guess Moore is a good fellow, all right, but he ought to stick up for his ascendants instead of blowing the Anglo-Saxon horn. Not much Anglo-Saxon about Moore, if his name tells the story.

LUTHER R. GREPNWALD of Ailanta, Ga. NEW YORK, Oct. 22 and is, no doubt the radical Republican that

All Over But the Fireworks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir. It's all over except the mere formalities which the law imposes on Nov. 5, and the pyrotechnical display at Morningside Drive that evening It will be Low, or may I spend my remaining days upon a diet of stewed crow and pickled pollywogs J. F. H. YONKERS, Oct. 22

So oon for Low, and Why.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN- Sec. For Mr. Shepard to pretend that his respectability ability and personal honesty can reform and rehabilitate such an utterly corrupt, immoracriminal gang of low-down politicians and criminal gang of low-down politicians and shyster lawyers as Tammany Hall consists of is more a matter of pity and sympathy than of contempt and anger Let us give seth Low a majority of \$4,000 votes, in order to show our true friendship to Mr Shepard Such a strong dose of medicine will restore him to health

NEW York, Oc. 27

Naming the Woman's Hotel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIT I would like a suggest that the Woman's Hotel (if it has not set been named) he named "Helena," in homer that noble-hearted New York woman. Miss trice could.

Array of contributions from well known writers are table array of contributions from well known writers. The number opens with Nelson Lieu d's description of the Dunbers, illustrated in times by G. W. Peters, Hopkinson Smiths nevel "Gilver Horn," since it was a street of the time by W. Appleton Clark, comes test, and after that come articles by President Honosevelt, Mrs. Jondam, Sewell Port, Miss Jolia Larved, J. A. Mischell, Gen. Greene, Prederick Palmer and Henry Norman, M. P. The number b exceptionally interesting.

MISS STONES CAPTURE. Theory that the Abdustors Were Not

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT

the telegrams in this morning's papers re-garding the American missionary, Miss Stone, prove to be true, a great responsibility rests on those who have been haggling over the amount and method of the payment of the ransom demanded by her abductors. It is not at all clear even now, that those who captured that lady were professional brig ands, and the fact that the American mishitherto enjoyed immunity from at a presumption against it with no inconsiderable knowledge of the people and politics of that part of Turkey. I venture the assertion that the capture of Miss Stone and her companions is a political act and that the exorbitant sum demanded for her release has a political significance also. The difficulty is to knew at whose door to lay the responsibility. There are several, to any one of which there would be plausible reasons for pointing; but in the absence of direct proof it would be inexpedient at the moment. Very little attention need be paid to reports emansting from any of the Vienna papers or from their alleged correspondents in Macedonia; the fact that those nearest the appot are least confident of the actual strustion proves that they are not fully acquainted with the truth. Regarding the matter as political, there seems every reason to believe that an attempt is being made to commit this Government to some overt act that will give the signal for that intervention in Macedonia and Albania which has been preparing for a year back. Whether the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee has been a principal or merely an instrument in the oarrying off of Miss Stone remains to be seen; it may even be that they have nothing to do with it, so many are the other hands at work to stir trouble in those regions, even to the extent of bringing about a complete overthrow and reconstruction of things in the Balkan pennisula and on the Danube, in which all the minor States would be involved.

With regard to what should be done to get Miss Stone and the survivors of her party, if there are any, out of the hands of their capters, the best course appears to be to follow the example of the British Government in the beginning of the Sos in the last century. Two British subjects resident in Macedonia, a Col Synge and a Mr Suter, were carried off at different times by brigande. The ransoms demanded in each case were. If I remember rightly, 260,000 and 265,000. The Government paid the money in both cases, but after Mr. Suter's releas a presumption against it. With no incon-siderable knowledge of the people and poli-tics of that part of Turkey. I venture the as-

New York, Oct. 28.

WHEN IS A MAN "DRUNKT" The Latest Definition as Announced From the Boston Bench

From the Boston Daily Globe Judge Burke defined what he would call drunk" yesterday. He does not agree with Judge Dewey; neither did he say that a man would not be properly drunk who would undertake to light his pipe with a waterspout. The

"I have been asked if I would follow associates as to the crime of drunkenness easy to determine the question 'Is a person drunk?' as it is to determine the question 'Is he overcome?' The dictionary gives me no aid or comfort in that, for we are immediately thrown back on the proposition, 'When is a

"But giving full weight to the definition of

But giving full weight to the definition of drunk as given in the dictionary, that is, overcome, freuzied, I think a reasonable interpretation of this is that he is overcome who has surrendered the use or control of any of his facult ies.

The man staggering upon the street has surrendered the control of his limbs, and is, therefore, a man is found staggering upon the street. If, therefore, a man is found staggering upon the street, and incoherent of speech by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquors I should be required, as I view the law, to hold him as drunk, unless these conditions were explained away.

cannot be said to be drunk, for that condition may be brought about by infirmity or disease. Every man who is incoherent of speech cannot be said to be drunk, for the same reason. Here is where common sense must rule in the determination.

"Leaving out of view the extreme views of prohibitionists and total abstainers, and viewing it from the standpout of temperance, that is to say, the proper, moderate, controlled use of all things, I think it would be an evil day when the public accepts as morals or law the Chaucer poetic definition of drunkenness, that a man must reach the gutter, and be unable to arise therefrom, before he can be determined drunk."

The man who was responsible for calling forth the Judge's ruling on "drunk" was John Callaghan of Tyler street. John was in such a condition in his home last night that his mother had to call in Patrolman Walton. In the municipal court yesterday John claimed he was not drunk, and, of course, this placed the officer on the defensive.

Judge Burke asked him to tell all about the man in the dock, as a result of which the officer told his little story. It was, in effect, that when he entered Callaghan's home he found him lying on the floor, too overcome to get up, but not enough to make himself a nuisance. He was able to fight from the floor.

Callaghan thought he felt safe on Judge.

floor

Callaghan thought he felt safe on Judge Dewey's definition. He very soon learned that he was not so sure of himself under Judge Burke's decision. At all events, he was sentenced to the House of Correction for four months. He appealed

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat Prom the St Louis Globe-Democrat

Postmaster Baumhoff received a cane yesterday made of postage stamps. It was from
C. E. Cline, a convict in the Colorado Penitentiary at Canon city. The cane is reddishbrown in color and polished as smooth as glass.
In the centre is a steel rod and the end is tipped
with brass. The handle is made of horn.
The letter said that the stamps used were
those that came through the penitentiary
office. It took over a year to do the work.

From the Zion's Heads.

There is not only nofalling off of recruits for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but rather an increase. Instead of there being a dearth in the ministerial ranks of the denomination having the largest membership of any Protest then having the largest membershap of any request-ant religious body in this country, there is posi-tively a plethora of effective ministers, making it difficult to station all those in good and regular standing who annually desire and demand pas-torates, as they have a full and perfect right to do under our peculiar Church economy.

To Dance in the Church Gymnasium.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Young women of the University of Chicago are rejoicing over the announcement that they will se permitted to dance in their symnastum classes. despite the fact that these classes are to be held during the winter in the Sunday School room of the Hyde Park Baptist Church. Positive assurance was given yeaterday by Dr. T. W. Goodspeed, secretary of the board of trustees, that the coeds would not be forbidden this pleasure, which is the favorite exercise of all the young women.

The Tiger and His Shepard. The tiger now in sheep's attire would pose, in emulation of the welf of yore, in spottess wool arrayed from iall to nose.

Ye Gods! but what a blackness at the core! And promises of sheer-like conduct hence, Holds forth to tempt the voter. Cancy knave! He tarives on sin and she's pestilence.

that what a bluff. His conduct to conceal from those who lack discriminative mind He now essays to fool the commonweal. And puts a Shepard up just for a blind.

ally interesting number, and apparently nearly double 10 ordinary size. Andre Castalgue as pictures for his own story entitled. Strolling standard set at the beginning. Some of these pan Adery, Harry Furnius, Charles F. Russell, Edith Wharton, filizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, van Tausel Sutphen, Prof. Wondrow Wilson, Mary F. Wilkins, Mr. Howells, and Hayden Carruth. Even tills long list does not exhaust the names of

### WHITEHEAD IN , WASHINGTON. Candidate of Secretary Gage and Senator Platt for the Appraisership

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 .- George W. White head, Collector of Customs at San Juan, Porto Rico, arrived in Washington to-day and spent some time at the Treasury. He shook hands with some of his old friends in the Department, but deferred his call Secretary Gage until a later time. Whitehead is the candidate of Secretary Gage and Assistant Secretary Spaulding for Appraiser of the Port of New York to succeed Wilbur F. Wakeman, and has been indersed for that office by Senator Platt.

It was explained at the Treasury this afternoon that the Department knew nothing officially of Mr. Whitehead's con nothing officially of Mr. whiteheads con-templated visit at this time and that his presence has nothing to do with the men-tion of his name for the New York Ap-praisership. He has been in Porto Rico con-tinuously for more than a year and he wished to accompany his wife, who is now in poor health, to Washington. He will within the next few days prepare an ex-tended report of the operations of the Customs Service in Porte Rico, to be handed to the Secretary of the Treasury. He will to the Secretary of the Treasury. He will then probably apply for a leave of absence to-day that no conversation had been had with Mr. Whitehead about the New York Appraisership. When he meets Secretary Gage within the next day or two, however

#### BOYERTOWN BANK TO RESUME. The Securities Taken by the Cashler Have Been Recovered.

WASHINGTON Oct 23 - The Comptrolle of the Currency to-day authorized the temporary receiver of the National Bank of Boyertown, Pa., to turn over the assets of the bank to the directors and to permit the bank to the directors and to permit the bank to resume business on Thursday morning, the 24th inst. The suspension of this bank was due to the abstraction of about \$165,000 of the securities by the late cashier, M. A. Mory. The receiver reports that the bank recovered all of these se-curities except 400 shares of the American Smelting Company's stock, which were Smelting Company's stock, which were smelting Company's stock, which were hypothecated by the late cashier. The bank will sustain a loss through the cashier's transactions of about \$20,000, which amount will probably be recovered from his bondsmen. In all other respects the receiver reports the transactions of the bank to have been regular, and that it is now in a solvent condition and prepared to resum

#### RUIN OF VOUNG GIRLS FOR GAIN. To This One Feature of Tammany Rule

Women's Committee Will Devote Itself. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE FOR ther proof that under the Tammany present administration the systematic business of debauching young girls for money has grown up and been fostered with the knowledge of the police appears from the fact that whereas the evidences of this precise evil lie upon the surface, no hint of it appears in all the revelations made by the Lexon Committee. Tammany Hall has, therefore taken a long step ... iniquity since that time What will the pext step be?

A campaign on a single definite issue has A campaign on a single definite issue has now been started, and will be run with all possible vigor from this office by a committee of women to be speedily appointed. It cannot fail to succeed with proper newspaper and financial support. That such support will not be given in the fullest measure is to me inconceivable. This campaign is now actually under way. The extent and the efficacy of the work will depend and the efficacy of the primarily upon the amount of money. Ple announce that, pending the appointm of a committee, checks may be sent to J. Pryor. Secretary, 18 West Thirty-footstreet. Observe that the expectation that this issue will shake out no would not otherwise be available, our requests for subscriptions will fere with the finances of the can

ganizations

Let me again define the campaign and its purposes. It is the intention to send every purposes It is the intention to send average voter to the polls on election day with this question definitely in mind.

Shall I give my support to an organization. Shall I give my support to an organization of the property of the property

which has been shown to foster and encour-age the business of the systematic debauchery of young girls for money? I hope to confine the campaign strictly business of vice suppression, but is in the business of making it morally impossible for the voters of this town to answer in the affirmative the above question. Very truly yours.

Secretary of the Council of the City Club of New York.

O T 23 Private Dalzeli May Be a Judge.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23. Private Dalzell, after a career of thirty years at the Ohio bar and in Buckeye politics, now resides in Washington, and his friends there say that he will be appointed one of the Judges under the new code of the District of Colum-bia, a place for which they say he is emi-portise fitted.

From the Independent.
The Federation of Churches in New York city has completed a census of the Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth Assembly districts in this clay. his includes the region lying between Lexington avenue and the East River and extending from Thirty seventh to Fifty sixth streets, making &

canvass of 150,000 people.

About 2,000 families, or 10,000 individuals, were found without Church attachment and were referred to the Churches with which they were mast likely to be affiliated. The Catholic population watch was 63 per cent in the Twenty second and to per cent, in the Twenty-fourth district, were nearly all attendants on their local churches. But this was found not to be true of the Protestants. here are three Baptist churches, for example, but laptist families attend twenty six other churches throughout the city, and the same is true of oth denominations. The Reformed Dutch had the largest proportion of families that were in at tendance upon their church home, being 86 pe cent. The Catholics register 90 per cent, the Episcopalians 86, the Methodists 81, the Preshviterians 76, the Baptists and Lutherans 71, while of the Hebrews only 40 per cent. had synagogue

small numbers, but it is surprising that there were only two families of Spiritualists and two of Christian Scientists. Every block or so had its German Socialists and its agnostics, but not an

## Politics Makes Strange Bedfellows.

From the Augusta, Ga. Chronicle.

To the Editor of the Chronicle. Str. 1 do not see why you are tearing your hair over Roosevelt dining Booker T. Washington. Does It occur to you that you have had the same-I mean a like occurrence here in Augusta? You did not tear your hair then, you seemed to have contented yourself with every one to his own likes." Your reporters I am sure, did not overlook the occurrence a white man sat at dinner with a party of negroes in Augusta. It was a formal affair, given to com-pliment a distinguished negro who is Republican National Committeeman from the State of Georgia This white man is to-day receiving indorsements for office from some of the leading business men and professional men of Augusta for the Postmas terable at Augusta. It was publicly printed in one of the negro papers that he sat at a dinner given by a well-known local negro, and he was the only white man present. I don't remember that you

discussed this item.
And there are others! It has been publicly stated in Augusta that an other white man, now also receiving indorsement for the Augusta postmastership, slept in the sam hed with a negro politician in Washington. The white man's indersements are, too, from the be-citizens of Augusta A WHITE DEMOCRAT AUGUSTA, Ga, Oct. 18.

# "A Gentleman of Anagosity."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - NO I observe in a Kentucky newspaper, the Bourbon house of Parts a reference to a prominent citizen. Judge Howard as "a gentleman of anagosity," and I would like to inquire of THE SUN'S language sharp what and goodty " means and its derivation and so both Bostonian.

McClure's Magazine for November appears with a usual attractive table of contents. M. Cuclina a characteristic story. "Oil Jodyn. I. S. A. Waiter Wellman describes the automobile to from Paris to Berlin. William Allen White gives a character stoicth of President Rossevelt. Edwar a character has another of his Wall Nirvet stories, entitled." The Tipsier: and a number of new cut tributors supply other articles to complete an McClure's Manuelle for November appears w